

**NEW MILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



***Annual Report***

of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
and the  
**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

for the Year  
**1960**



NEW MILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L  
R E P O R T

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the Year  
1960

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1960

Chairman: Councillor R. WHITEHEAD  
Vice Chairman: Councillor W.H. FERGUSON  
Councillor J.D. BEARD  
A.J. BULLEN  
F.M. BULLOUGH  
K.R. GORDON  
F.S. KITCHEN  
Dr. L. MILLWARD, J.P.  
E. OLDFIELD  
E.F. ROWBOTTOM  
F.L. SHARPE  
R.D. SWINBURN

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Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

New Mills Urban District Council, Health Department, Town Hall.

Telephone: New Mills 3185 and Glossop 2118

Public Health Inspector, Shops Act Inspector and

Meat Inspector:

A.P. BATES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H.



## ANNUAL REPORT, 1960

To the Chairman and Members of  
New Mills Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1960.

Although the year will remain in our memories as a sunless one with a very wet summer and autumn the health of the community was well maintained and the reported number of infectious diseases the lowest on record.

There was a fall in both the death-rate and the birth-rate and a small decrease in the estimated population. The still-birth and infantile mortality rates were lower than the national average. No infant deaths occurred during the neonatal period.

The main causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 49 cases, cancer with 23 and vascular lesions of the nervous system with 16. The three groups accounted for 77.25 per cent of the total number.

The average age at death was 74.4 years for women and 65.87 years for men; 73.28 per cent of deaths occurred in persons 65 years or over and 46.55 per cent in persons 75 years or over.

The changing age structure of the community consequent on the increased expectation of life and the smaller families of the past fifty years poses a vital social and economic problem at the present time.

At the beginning of the century one in fifteen of the population was of pensionable age in England and Wales; today about two in fifteen are in this category with the result that a much greater proportion of the population has to be supported by those of working age.

According to the 1951 census figures 15.4 per cent of the New Mills population were of pensionable age compared with a National average of 13.8 per cent. Many of the aged in the district live alone with no near relatives or able-bodied friends to assist when strength begins to fail and illness supervenes. At this stage domestic help of varying degree for cleaning, cooking and shopping is essential if they are to remain in their own homes as long as possible.

There have been a few cases in which a little help given early might have prevented or postponed the onset of chronic disability and helplessness and thus reduced the necessity for residential accommodation which is much more costly.

From time to time solitary, neglected, feeble old people are found living in the utmost squalor and yet unwilling to leave the privacy of their own houses for a more regulated but less independent life in a welfare establishment.

Adequate provision for the care and treatment of the aged in their own homes is the responsibility of the community. Although the value of a home help service has long been recognised suitable women are difficult to recruit and for many years there were too few in the area to provide an adequate service. Following advertisements in the local press in September, 1960, the number available increased sufficiently to provide domestic help for all the applicants in need.

In December, 1960, eleven people were receiving assistance from one full-time and three part-time home helps.

On 1st March, 1960, the County of Derby was included in the final eradication areas for bovine tuberculosis in Great Britain and the attestation plan was completed by 1st October, 1960.

Although the disease is practically non-existent in cattle in the area, not all the milk produced on farms is of T.T. quality. Dairy buildings, water supply and production methods of a high standard, in addition to an attested herd, are required before a T.T. licence is granted and the milk must pass a periodic test of keeping quality.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, introduced changes in licensing procedure and modifications of the tests for tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk.

From 1st January, 1961, the issue of dealers' licences for the sale of specially designated milk has been the responsibility of the Food & Drugs Authority for the area, i.e. the Derbyshire County Council, instead of the New Mills Urban District Council and the period for which the licence is granted has been extended from one year to five years.



Samples will continue to be taken by the Urban District Council's Public Health Inspector.

The purpose of the regulations is to ensure that the milk is produced, bottled and distributed under such conditions that it is safe and clean when it reaches the public.

In May, 1960, under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Slaughterhouse Reports (appointed Day & Direction) Orders, 1959, a report was made by the Council to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities, together with a summary of the works needed at each of the two slaughterhouses to enable them to comply with construction standards.

The suggested date for the new construction standards to become operative is 1st January, 1962.

With a few modifications, the Minister notified his formal acceptance of the report in October, 1960.

The two slaughterhouses will, therefore, continue to be licensed provided they are brought up to required standard by 1st January, 1962.

The Housing Committee has continued its practice of assisting handicapped persons in council houses by supplying aids and making house alterations for the greater comfort and convenience of such persons and their relatives. The expense incurred in carrying out this valuable and useful work is shared by the Welfare Authority.

During the year the doors of one Council bungalow were widened and the approach to the front door provided with a ramp to allow free access for a wheel chair.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman and Members of the Council, the Officers of the Urban District and the Staff, for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1960.

Your obedient Servant,  
M. SUTCLIFFE,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A - STATISTICS OF THE AREA

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

New Mills is situated in North-West Derbyshire its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. The town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population.

Paper-making, confectionery, metal working, stone-quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township. Parts of the hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett, are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Areas (In acres).....	5,242
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid 1960.....	8,440
Population Census 1931.....	8,551
Population Census 1951.....	8,473
Number of occupied houses Dec. 1960.....	3,000
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1960.....	£93,960
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1960-61).....	£371

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	62	51	113
Illegitimate.....	6	2	8
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.....			14.34
Comparability Factor.....			1.06
Standardised Birth Rate.....			15.20
Illegitimate Births per cent of total Live Births.....			6.61
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	1	1	2
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still Births.....			16.26



DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total.
All Causes.....	54	60	114
Death Rate.....			13.51
Comparability Factor.....			0.99
Standardised Death Rate.....			13.37
Maternal Death Rate.....			-
Deaths from Measles (all ages).	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-
Deaths from Diptheria.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Smallpox.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Influenza.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Cancer (all Ages)	11	12	23

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year			
Legitimate.....	1	-	1
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

## Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	8.26
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	8.85
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	-

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.06 and 0.99 respectively for 1960. Crude births and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in population as regards the proportion of the sex and age group components. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to make allowance for the higher death rate in the institutional section of the population and in 1958 the birth rate area comparability factor was similarly adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further modifications in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence, if any.

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, AND DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF  
MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1960

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>England and Wales:</u>	<u>New Mills:</u>
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	
Live Births	17.1	14.34
Still Births	19.7(a)	16.26(a)

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

<u>Deaths:</u>		
All Causes	11.5	13.51
Respiratory Tuberculosis	.068	.118
Other Tuberculosis	.007	-
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	.481	.592
Other Cancer	1.676	2.133

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>	
All Causes under 1 year	21.7	8.26
All Causes under 4 weeks	15.6	-
All Causes under 1 week		-

- Signifies that there were no deaths

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births).	16.26
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MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE URBAN DISTRICT  
OF NEW MILLS

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	New Mills Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion	0.31	-
Due to Abortion	0.08	-
Total Maternal Mortality	0.39	-

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN NEW MILLS, 1960

	M.	F.
Syphilitic disease.....	1	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.....	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.....	5	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	2
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm.....	5	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	1
Diabetes.....	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	4	12
Coronary disease, angina.....	12	9
Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	1
Other heart disease.....	5	8
Other circulatory disease.....	6	8
Influenza.....	-	-
Pneumonia.....	2	3
Bronchitis.....	6	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	3	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	1	-
All other accidents.....	-	1
Suicide.....	-	-
Congenital Malformations.....	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-
Totals (all Causes).....	54	60



## BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1942-1960

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520
1958	16.00	14.12	8,500
1959	16.02	14.61	8,490
1960	14.34	13.51	8,440

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### SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and at the Derbyshire County Council Laboratory, County Offices, Matlock.

#### SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1960.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

##### GENERAL DISEASES

Seventeen specimens of faeces were examined bacteriologically. Pathogenic organisms associated with food poisoning (*Salmonella typhi-murium*) were isolated from one and Sonne dysentery bacilli from four.

## MILK:

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results are given in the following tables:-

	<u>Void:</u>	<u>Passed:</u>	<u>Failed:</u>
<u>Methylene Blue</u> (to check probable keeping quality).....	0	42	2
<u>Phosphatase</u> (to check efficiency of heat treatment).. <td>0</td> <td>37</td> <td>0</td>	0	37	0
Turbidity.....	0	14	0
<u>Biological</u> (a) Tuberculosis....	0	8	0
(b) Undulant fever..	0	0	0

Fifteen samples of milk were taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The County Analyst reported that all were classed as satisfactory.

## WATER - (Drinking)

<u>Samples taken:-</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Bacteriological.....	55
Chemical (Morlands Supply).....	0
Plumbo-solvency (Morlands Supply)....	0
	<hr/>
	55
	<hr/>

## FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

	<u>Samples taken:-</u>	<u>Number:</u>	<u>Satisfactory:</u>
	Bacteriological - Miscellaneous....	0	0
	Bacteriological - Ice Lollies.....	5	5
x	Chemical - Miscellaneous.....	36	36
	Methylene Blue - Ice Cream.....	35	35
	Methylene Blue - Ice Lolly.....	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		77	77
		<hr/>	<hr/>

x Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All the samples were satisfactory.



The Samples of Ice Cream were classified as follows:-

Provisional Grade 1.....	33
Provisional Grade 11.....	2
Provisional Grade 111.....	0
Provisional Grade 1V.....	0

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47: Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to a court or single justice for an Order.

It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An Order made in this way has effect only for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the Order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1960, it was not necessary to take action under Section 47.

Section 50: Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the District where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made. The powers given under Section 50 were not used during the year under review.

Section 51: The County Welfare Department provides residential accommodation at Whitfield House, Glossop, "The Elms", Chapel-en-le-Frith, "The Towers", Buxton, and "Whitestones", Buxton, for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Part II - Hospital Services:

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Group of the Manchester Regional Board.

Part III - Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority:



The following services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of mothers and young children
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- (c) Health Visiting Service
- (d) Home Nursing Service
- (e) Ambulance Service
- (f) Domestic Help Service
- (g) Immunisation and Vaccination
- (h) Mental Health Service
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Surveyor's Staff from approximately 3,527 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tip for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

#### RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

#### SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

##### WATER

The 3,042 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains.....	2,973
(b) By means of standpipes.....	Nil
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc...	69

##### WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District Council is the statutory water authority for the district with the exception of one road which is within the statutory area of Stockport Corporation. Prior to June, 1953, the Urban District Council obtained its supplies from a number of small sources, mainly disused mine workings, but since that date the greater part of the area has been provided with chlorinated and filtered water bought in bulk from Stockport.

Corporation. The aqueduct from the Kinder Reservoir of Stockport Corporation passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies the Ball Beard Reservoir off Lowleighton Road by gravitation. From this covered reservoir the water is fed into the Urban District Council's supply mains in Lowleighton Road.

A small part of the area obtains its water from Morlands Reservoir which contains moorland water chlorinated and neutralised but not filtered. The Morlands Reservoir is also used for storage of water which is pumped up from Ball Beard Reservoir whenever the Morlands supply fails.

When arrangements are completed for the Stockport Water to supply the whole of the Urban District, the Morlands Reservoir will be lined and sealed and will serve for storage purposes.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce.

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable, as they may reduce the keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

#### Bacteriological:

Nine of the fifty-five samples of water examined bacteriologically were unsatisfactory. Details are given in the subjoined table.



Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
23. 2.60.	Shallow well, The Grange, Lowleighton.	Private	25	8
26. 4.60.	Direct from stream, Rowarth Boy Scouts' Camping Site	Private	35	35
8. 9.60.	Tap, Gow Hole Farm, Furness Vale.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
8. 9.60.	The Shippon, Gow Hole Farm, Furness Vale.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
8. 9.60.	Cast iron pipe discharging into collection chamber Gow Hole Farm, Furness Vale.	Private	35	8
8. 9.60.	Outlet of cast iron pipe from spring, Hollins Farm, Rowarth.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
8. 9.60.	Tap, Hollins Farm, Rowarth.	Private	50	35
11.10.60.	Tap, Hollins Farm, Rowarth.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
16.11.60.	Tap, Brownhill Farm, New Mills	Private	8	0



Chemical:

A result of a chemical examination is given below. This is quite satisfactory and typical of the results received.

STOCKPORT CORPORATION WATERWORKS

Date of collection of sample - 19th December, 1960.

Description of sample

KINDER: Tap in Venturi  
meter chamber.  
Filtered water.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction - pH value	...	...	...	...	...	7.30
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - Hazel solution	p.p.m.					
	Pt.					10
Turbidity - Silica Standard - p.p.m.	...	...				0.5
						Parts per million
Free Acidity as CO <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	8.2
Carbonate hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	8
Non-carbonate hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	36
Combined Chlorine (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	...	...	...	11.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	0.18
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Free and Saline Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	0.007
Aluminoid Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	0.018
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	...	...	0.68
Manganese as Mn	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Alumina Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	1.23
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	...	...	...	...	...	8.6
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	0.79
Fluoride as F	...	...	...	...	...	0.12

Plumbo-solvency Morlands Supply

No sample was examined for plumbo-solvency. The Water Engineer has kept the hardness of the water under close observation and the pH is tested daily, and if necessary, action taken to counteract any plumbo-solvent tendency. The quality of the supply was kept under constant observation by the Water Engineer and the Health Department.

During the year, 14 houses were connected to the town's supply.

The water main was extended for 23 yards along Church Lane to serve Beech House.

### DRAINAGE

		<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	2,972	8,240
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	70	200
No. of connections made during the year:-		
(a) Existing houses	17	50
(b) New houses	11	30
(c) Other premises	0	0
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's		
	2	6

### SEWERAGE

The Rowarth sewerage scheme was completed in April, 1960.

The sewer was extended for fifteen yards along Laneside Road to provide main drainage for a bungalow.

The Hague Bar sewage disposal plant is in a dilapidated condition and the Council is actively negotiating with a neighbouring local authority for the treatment of the Hague Bar sewage. If the outcome is successful the Hague Bar works will be abandoned.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS

Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

### SWIMMING BATHS

There are no swimming baths in the district.



## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1960.

Privy Middens	44
Water Closets	2,620
Waste water closets	297
Pail closets	32

## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Water.....	56
Bakehouses.....	19
Factories and Workplaces.....	62
Ice Cream Premises.....	65
Market Stalls.....	36
Milk Distributors and Dairies.....	84
Moveable Dwellings.....	2
Preserved Food Stores.....	-
Food Shops.....	190
Slaughterhouses.....	371
Knacker's Yard.....	6
Infectious Diseases.....	22
Food Inspection.....	108
Meat Inspection.....	358
Rats and Mice.....	857
Drains.....	69
Housing Inspection.....	508
Nuisances.....	161
Pet Animals Act.....	7
Licensed Houses.....	3
Schools.....	3
Smoke Abatement.....	20
Piggeries.....	9
Rag Flock Act.....	-
Canteens.....	10
Council Houses.....	272
Miscellaneous.....	14
Shops Act, 1950.....	140
Rent Act, 1957.....	2

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3,454

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## WRITTEN NOTICES

Informal.....	108
Statutory.....	8
Notices Complied with.....	109

## DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are twenty-six distributors of milk in the Register, and three registered dairy premises. Five persons distribute milk in the area from premises outside the Urban District.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two camping sites used by exempted organisations for which Site Licences are not required, and two caravan sites are licenced following the obtaining of planning permission.

## PUBLIC HOUSES

Progress continued to be made in improving the sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities at Public Houses.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1949

Improvement continues to take place in the standard of sanitary accommodation provided for workers in the factories in the district.

Employers are found to co-operate in the provision of improved sanitary accommodation, particularly where the employees show a desire to use the conveniences reasonably and to assist in the difficult task of maintaining cleanliness in conveniences used by large numbers of people.

Appendix on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 appears at the end of Section "C".

## BAKEHOUSES

There are 10 bakehouses in the Register. Nineteen inspections were made and five offences were discovered and remedied.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The register shows only one offensive trade in the district, but in early 1961 it was discovered that a gut scraping business had in fact been established in a remote part of the district towards the end of 1960, without having received the prior approval of either the Health Committee or the Health Department.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The factory chimneys were kept under constant observation.

In a number of cases excessive smoke emission took place and where this was observed the attention of the factory management was drawn to the offence. The principal cause of the excessive smoke continued to be careless or unskilled firing. On the whole there was a reduction in the amount of black smoke produced.

## SHOPS ACTS

The Council has undertaken the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Acts by virtue of powers delegated to them by the Derbyshire County Council.

One hundred and forty inspections were made during the year by the Senior Public Health Inspector who has been appointed Inspector under the Shops Act.

## RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator is employed for Rodent Control work. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have resolved to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the types and numbers of infestations dealt with:-



RODENT CONTROL - continued -

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (cols 1, 2 and 3)	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	6	3,040	320	3,366	69
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	74	28	102	2
(b) Survey under the Act	6	268	69	343	47
(c) Otherwise	-	454	929	1,383	6
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	1	52	23	76	3
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice	1	39	5	45	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	2	91	28	121	3
Number of block control schemes carried out	2				
Number of premises where rat proofing was required	NIL				



APPENDIX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Promises  (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections/ (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	9	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	62	12	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	8	-	-
Total.....	72	79	13	-

Factories Act - Appendix - continued -

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	1	-	-
Total.....	15	15	1	3	-

Factories Act - Appendix - continued -

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION D - HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRESS 1960

Number:

New temporary buildings	0
Total number of inhabited houses (approx)	3,000

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total.....	8
----------------	---

(b) Included in (a) above as part of Council Housing Schemes.	4
--	---



1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

i.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts.....	274
	(b) Number of inspections made under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	508
ii.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	7
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	28
iii.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	17
iv.	Number of dwelling- houses (exclusive of those referred to under the proceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	81

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....	70
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	
i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	-
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	

Number:

	(a) by owners.....	-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....	-
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
	i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied...	3
	ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners.....	3
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....	-
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
	ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..	26
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	i. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	-
	ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.....	-
(e)	Unfit houses closed:-	
	1. Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sections 10 (i) and 11 (2), Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	17

Number:

4. Housing Act, 1957 (Part IV - Overcrowding):-

x	(a)	i.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....	-
		ii.	Number of families dwelling therein...	-
		iii.	Number of persons dwelling therein....	-
+	(b)		Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	6
	(c)	i.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	8
		ii.	Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	32
x			Information not available	
+			Cases of overcrowding reported on Housing Application forms only.	

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	25
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Buxton Road	4
1937	Bakehurst	20
1952    Ø	Hague Bar	1
1953    Ø	Mousley Bottom	1
	Highfield House	1
		<hr/>
		182
		<hr/>



## POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1947-54	Highfield Estate	281
1949	Highfield Estate (temporary)	50
1951    Ø	Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1954	High Hill Road	26
1954	Diglands Estate	48
1955	High Hill Road	6
1955	Diglands Estate	83
1960	Diglands Close	4
		<hr/>
		503
		<hr/>

Ø - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

### SECTION E - FOOD

#### OTHER THAN MEAT

Eighty certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

#### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

409 inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations were made.

It is only by continuous inspections, and the co-operation and vigilance of the public and the food handlers, that safe food will be available.

On June 8th, 1960, a mobile ice cream trader was prosecuted for contraventions of Regulations 28, 32(2) and 33 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, and was fined a total of £10.

# INSPECTION OF MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	2,610	277	241	18,071	9
Number inspected.....	2,610	277	241	18,071	9
<u>ALL DISEASED EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	117	44	1	101	-
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis	4.48	16.24	0.83	0.564	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	63	20	-	-	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis.....	2.45	7.22	-	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	1	1	-	-	-

The Council continued to employ a qualified veterinary surgeon on a part-time basis for meat inspection duties only on Sundays and Mondays, in order to afford some relief to the Public Health Inspector.

## SECTION F - PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis notified during 1960 was 11, compared with 80 in 1959 and 49 in 1958.

## DIPHTHERIA

For the eleventh year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Urban District and there has not been a death from the infection since 1937.

Although diphtheria is a rare disease it has not been entirely eliminated from certain parts of the country and it is still essential to maintain immunity throughout school life.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out by a Medical Officer of the County Health Department at the Welfare Clinic and schools, and by general practitioners.

The number of children protected in 1960 (primary immunisations only) was:-

Under one year.....	56
One to four (inclusive).....	59
Five to fourteen (inclusive).....	58
	<hr/>
Total.....	173
	<hr/>

The response in 1960 was much better than in the previous year when only 51 children were immunised.

## MEASLES

Few cases were expected in 1960 which was an inter-epidemic year and only one was notified.

## SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of scarlet fever were reported compared with one in 1959 and four in 1958.

Two factors probably contribute to the mildness of the infection today, a cyclical change in the virulence of the organism and an increase in the resistance of the host. The latter may reflect the improved standards of living during the past three decades.



## WHOOPIING COUGH

The increased attention which has been directed to whooping cough prevention by the general practitioners during the last five or six years has coincided with a marked decline in the incidence of the disease. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to associate the decline with the preventive measures.

No cases were notified in 1960.

## POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination clinics were held regularly throughout the year though less frequently than in 1959.

A total of 113 first, 99 second and 381 third infections were given, and 264 attendances were made by persons over fifteen years of age.

The last case of poliomyelitis was notified in December, 1958.

## FOOD POISONING

Food poisoning in a girl of 4 years was notified on 7th July, 1960. She became ill at the end of June with general malaise and high temperature followed by diarrhoea. The agent causing the illness was *Salmonella typhi-murium*, the most important organism of its group and responsible for 60-70 per cent of *Salmonella* infections in this country.

Her mother and a brother of 3 years had similar symptoms in May, 1960, but soon recovered and the illness was not reported at the time. The source of the infection could not be traced.

Fortunately the carrier state did not persist in the three members of the family who had symptoms.

## DYSENTERY

One case of Sonne dysentery was notified in March. This is the commonest type found in England and Wales and accounts for 95 per cent of dysentery infections.

An important factor in its transmission is the presence of symptomless excretors in the population, and only special attention to personal hygiene by all members of the community will control its spread.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is now defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage

No cases were reported.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from the death returns, and from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

An outbreak of mumps occurred in the junior schools in autumn and accounted for 101 of the 105 cases of infection reported.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local National Insurance Office informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent. over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent. of the average weekly number of new claims for the preceding eight months April to November.

There was no sharp rise in the intake of new claims during 1960.

## INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation.

The incidence of infestation found during cleanliness surveys in 1960 was 6.95%.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used for the treatment of scabies which is now rare. No cases were treated at the Clinic during 1960.



## TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1960.

	New Cases				Deaths			
Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

There was 1 death to report from respiratory tuberculosis and a decrease in primary notifications from 4 in 1959 to 2 in 1960. At the end of 1960 there were 37 cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

There is no evidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in a particular occupation.

The Chest Clinic is held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

Mondays & Wednesdays.....	( 9 a.m. - 12 noon
	( 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Thursdays.....	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
Fridays.....	2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

## TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1960 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 278, and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, Section 135, provide for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960.

A G E														
DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Total notified	Removed to Hospital
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary T.B.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	
Notified	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 1	3x
Died	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	
Other Tuberculosis														
Notified	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1x
Died	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

x These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1960.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	6
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	2	-	11









